# CUBA

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HIS ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

#### ATTACK ON THE INSURGENTS.

Valmaseda-His Personnel and Habits-His Career in the Island-The Charges of Cruelty Against Him-Their Foundation-His amous Bayamo Order and the Jiguani Massacre-The Havana Volunteers to Assist in Suppressing the Insurrection-His Statements Concerning the Situation.

Undeniably a fat man and a tall one, is the natural suggestion on entering the presence of Don Blas Vniate, Count Valmaseda, Captain General ad inte-rim of the Island of Cuba; he who took the field mst the insurrection upon its first outbreak and hes made a name and fame connected therewith which, whether enviable or otherwise, extends throughout Christendom. On nearer approach it is observed that he is nearly forty-five years of age, with a clear olive complexion, hazel eyes, black hair, with mustache and imperial, and heavy, overhanging cheeks, justifying the charge of sensuality so often brought against him. Something of the air of a bon vivant is apparent too, yet there is that about the man which indicates a powerful will and great tenacity of purpose. Educated in France, he has rather the easy, affable manner of the French-man than the staid, formal dignity of the Spaniard. Still be assumes the first place very naturally and is to believe in the stories of cruelty told of him while bserving his gental, pleasant ways. He had occupied several important positions in the island previous to the insurrection, such as Segundo Cube and Governor of Puerto Principe, and has had the reputation of being fond of sports, an attendant on buil and cock fights and addicted to all athletic exercises. He is of great physical strength, a magnificenthorseman, an expert swordsman and a dead shot. These things, while making him extremely popular with the masses, have created the impression that he is not a man much intellectual capacity, by no means a student, and that the prominent positions he has occupied resulted rather from accident of birth and the influence of friends than from any merits or capabilities of his own. I am satisfied that this is an incorrect view of his character, and that he is a man of unusual capacity and great ambition. From the time he assumed command of the Spanish troops, soon after the outbreak of Yara, until his arrival in Havana to assume the chief digneity of the island—now more than two years—he has never left his work for a moment, but with all the resources afforded him constantly combated the insurrection. Though a literong supporter of the Bourbons, he has, while maintaining a constant reticence in reference to affairs at homethough practically recognizing the new order of things-by his labors for Spain retained himself in position and been advanced to the highest dignity by his political opponents. With ready foresight. appreciating the power of the Spanish residents here, the had been formed into armed organizations by Lersundi, he has dopted such policy as was likely to be most pleasing to them, and has so successfully ursued it as to acquire the most unbounded popularity with them. By them the intrigues for his advancement have been carried on for more than a year past, during which time he has so conducted simself that no fault could be found with him, even by those whose place and power he desired to usurp. He has accomplished the object of all his labors; yet, in so doing and in pursuing the policy referred to, he has acquired the reputation of being the most cruel and bloodthirsty commander of the age, the embodiment of atrocity, and terms indicative of this, such as "assassin," "butcher" and the like, have been unsparingly heaped upon him. His orders and the acts thereunder have been made the Subject of diplomatic correspondence and important state papers; remoustrances have been made in the name of humanity, and so great has been the odium attached to his name that his appointment has been considered in open defiance of the sentiment of the civilized world, and has given cheer to the friends of free Cuba by exciting hopes that foreign interference in her behalf would result.

Whether or no Valimaseds has been aware of this heretofore I know not. He certainly appreciates it now, deprecating it and earnestly denying that he has been subject to the charge of crueity justly. Since his arrival in Havana he has several times referred to this in conversation with those whose minds he would naturally wish to disabuse of such tices. The principal grounds for charging him with torus in the crueity are two in number, and unfortunately for

ideas. The principal grounds for charging him with cruelty are two in number, and, unfortunately for himself and defenders, they are very ciear and well understood. The first of these is his famous order, dated at Bayamo, April 4, 1869, the text of which is

dated at Bayamo, April 4, 1869, the text of which is as follows:—

The forces which I expected have arrived. With them I will afford protection to the good and summarily punish all those who still recei against the government of the metropolia. Know ye that I have pardoned those who have fought against us armed; know ye that your wives, mothers and saiters have in me found the protection they admired and which you rejected; know also that many of the pardoned have turned against me. After all these encesses, after so much ingratitude and so much villany, it is impossible for me to be the man I was herefolore. Deceptive neutrality is no longer possible. "In that is not with me is against me, and is order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, hearken to the orders given them:—

I man from the age of inteen upwards found beyond the farm will be shot, unless a justification for his absence

te proven.

Every thatched house that is found uninhabited will be burned by the troops. burned by the trougs.

Every hamiet where a white cloth in the shape of a flag is not hosted, in token that its inhabitants desire peace, will be reduced to assies.

The women who are not found in their respective dwellings or in those of their relatives will return to Jignani and Baramo, where they will be duly provided for. Those who fall to do so will be taken by compulsion. These orders will be in force on and after the lith inst.

BAYAMO, April 4, 1859.

Count VALMASEDA.

Under this decree the most unheard of atrocities were perpetrated. I can give you no better idea of them than by quoting from an account which ap-peared in the Herald under date of September 29

A foreigner resident near Bayamo since the commencement of the struggle, while acknowledging that he was personally well treated by Vaimaseda, states that his horrible proceimation was literally carried out. The day following its promitigation, and before it became known to the people, a body of one bundred troops was sent out. Approaching a ranch, the following conversation would occur between the commanding officer and the citizen:—

OPFICES—Why have you not the white flag over your house?

OUSE?

CITIZEN—I don't know what you mean by the white flag.
CFFFICER (to his men)—Take him out and shoot him!

And he was shot down like a dog, in the presence of his
erribed wire and children.

Again, it answer to the question concerning the flag, the
titzen responds, "If I put it up the insurgents will shoot

OFFICER.—Why do you not come in, then?
CITIZEN.—The Insurgents would shoot me on the road.
UFFICER.—Take him out and shoot mis on the road.
UFFICER.—Take him out and shoot mis of the road.
Again, the officer inquires for grain, cattle or other supslice. "I have none," anys the citizen; "the insurgents have
aken everything from me."
OFFICER.—You gave it to them.
CITIZEN.—No, SIT, I did not; they took it by force.

CITIZEN—No, sir, I did not: they took it by force.

OFFICEN—Shoot him?

On approaching those houses where the men were absent the women were called together and the lact of absence being ascertained every house was immediately burned to the ground and the immates, old men, wemen, little ones and children in aims, orsered to proceed to Bayamo or Jiguani, ofttimes many miles distant, with no provision for food and shelter on the way. From these dreary cavalcades many laid down by the wayside and died, and others were met by ineurgent gengs whe maltreated them for endeavoring to reach the Spanish lines. Of the horrible outrages perpetrates on the defenceless wemen, they may be imagined, not described.

So horrible was this carnival of blood that the solders finally refused to go out, exclaiming. We are sick of brains and blood.

Such were the results of this order, and he who prombigated it was in immediate command of the troops. In his response to this preclamation the ducan General Donato del Marmol, in an address to his fellow citizens, said:—

to his feliow cilizens, said:—

The Spanish General Valimaseda issued a proclamation on the 4th tast, to the lohabitants of the country, the object of which is to authorize arison, murder and disregard of property, and to sanction all the horrors which vile mercenaries, without conscience or religion, are capable of committing.

While the lilustrious Count, hiding his obesity in the tower of Zarragolta, keeps up the appearance of an isoulgent tyrant, his soldlers and the volunteers, hateful tools of a thandering Jupiter of modern tunes, murder women, children and old men; burn houses, rob, violate the wife before her very pushand, kill the child before its father, and invent in their fury horrors that the most barbarous ferockly would shudder at.

The segond respond for the country, its country is the child shudder at.

The second ground for charging Count Valmaseda The second ground for charging Count Valmaseda with crueity is the assassination of the Jiguani prisoners, which will be reconfected as one of those cold-blooded massacres which, fortunately for humanity, occur seidom in the centuries, and which demonstrates that man, with all his boasted civilization, castly reispess into the savage. The details of the affair are too reshin the minds of your readers to need recapitalization, and I will only mention the main incidents. During the month of July, 1869, a number of the more prominent cuban residents of Santiago de Cuba, having been arrested on the denunciations of a spy, were sent to Valmaseda at Bayamo. Investigation at Santiago had failed to show any evidence of their complicity with the insurrection. On their arrival at Bayamo they were placed in close confinement, together with some Cuban prisoners from Manzabilic. On the 2d of August

they were apprised by Valmaseda that he had determined to send them to Jiguani for trial. Seven Cuban gentlemen of Bayamo volunteered to accompany them, and they were piaced under the escort of Colonel Palacios, who was the instigator of the accusation against the Santiago prisoners. They left on the morning of the 3d, and at three P. M. the escort of about fifty men fell upon them, shot them all, both prisoners and friends, mangling their bodies with their bayoneis after rifling their pockets of \$1,500 in money and jewelry. These facts, as thus stated, were officially reported to the United States government, together with the protest of the Santiago prisoners, against being sent away from their homes to a small obscure town, held by treops, for trial. The statement made by Colonel Palacios was that his prisoners revolted on the road, attempted to escape, and to save himself and men, as well as to prevent the escape of prisoners, he had to shoot them. As they report says, "this satisfied Valmaseda, and all things connected with it show that it was premeditated even before the arrest of the unfortunate Cubans at Santiago de Cuba." Four of the victure were wealthy gentlemen of Bayamo, whose property, like that of the others, was confiscated by the officials, who are believed to have connived at their death. A servant of one of them, an innocent, harmiess person, was also shot down. In despite of the efforts to conceal this most atrocious deed the truth leaked ont at once, and so great was the outer with the leaked ont at once, and so great was the outer was the continues of the efforts to conceal this most atrocious deed the truth leaked ont at once, and so great was the outer was the continues of the efforts to conceal this most atrocious deed the truth leaked ont at once, and so great was the outer was the continues of the efforts to conceal this most atrocious deed the truth leaked ont at once, and so great was the outer was heard of it, and so the spanish government, by its silence, assumed the responsibilit

Cuba.

In the administration of affairs here be continues the politic course which has made him so popular with the Spanish residents, and is selecting his advisers and officials from among those who are in entire sympathy with the Casino Español. Though in his proclamations and addresses to the volunteers he affects to treat the Insurrection lightly, in private he freely admits the difficulty of its suppression, and that it is the work of long time. He will, if practicable, send some of the Huwana volunteers to aid in the work, and to this end recently called a meeting of the officers, to whom he stated that the insurrection was nearly vanquished, and that it only needed one strong blow to destroy what was left. He stated that he should go to the interior himself and asked for their co-operation, to which they responded, offering in the name of all the volunteers to follow wherever he would lead them. One of the journals here recently stated that from credible sources it had learned that the volunteers of this city are to garrison some of the more important towns of the island—the object being to relieve the troops there, that they may be sent to the field. Efforts will be made to mobilize a battaion or more, to be sent to the field. But the horrible stories of suffering and neglect of their wants told by those who have returned will make this very difficult.

The Count is drawing the resuns of military discipline closer, and the officers and soddiers who have been accusioned to wander about the city at will, frequenting places of public resort, are now required to show their license for so doing.

In closing this account of the present distinguished head of the island, in which I charge nothing, but give the facts as they were at the time reported, I may mention that he is an intelligent student of the situation of affairs in his own country and in Europe—his rooms containing many maps of the present seat of war, to which his attention ofen turns, and that from his character and addities, as they seem to me, Cuba.

In the administration of affairs here he continues

The French Man-of-War Talisman-Her In tentions in Cuban Waters-German Vessels Unmolested-Letter from the German Consal-Destruction of Estates-Rumored Capture of Aguilera-Arrest of an American Physician-More Blood Crops-Rumored Landing of Jordan. HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1870.

The statement recently forwarded from here to some of the New York journals, to the effect that the French man-of-war Talisman is cruising in these waters in wait for German steamers, has called out from the Diario a denial of this, as these steamers en ter and leave the harbor with perfect freedom and without being molested at all at sea. In concluding its article the journal mentioned says it has good authority for saying that the object of the Talisman is simply to protect French commerce against the Prussian gunboat Meteor, still lying in Havana harbor. Thereupon, in a succeeding issue of the Voz de Cuba, appears a letter from Luis Will, Consul of the North German Confederation, stating that King William had decreed that the private property of the enemy on the sea should be respected, and that this had been strictly complied with, notwithstanding the frequen attacks of the French on German vessels. affirms that the commander of the Meteor is aware of the decree, it having passed through the hands of Meteor has not been reduced to inaction by the simple presence of the Talisman in these waters, but that she will go to sea as soon as the repairs upon her are finished. Your correspondent can safely add that the Meteor will probably go to the

safely add that the Meteor will probably go to the bottom or change her nationality, as the Talisman is a much larger and more formidable vessel.

His Excellency Count Valmaseda is demonstrating the old saying that "a new broom sweeps clean," and is infusing much energy into the operations for putting down the insurrection. He is nurrying on the coavalescents and shirkers—of which last there seems not a few—to the front, leaving the volunteers to do guard duty. During the past week there have arrived here the steamers Antonio Lopez, with 500 men, and Guipuzcoa with 1,037, ail of which have been armed and sent to the field.

Information has been received here from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo that the insurgents are burning estates in that vicinity and have succeeded in destroying a considerable number. The official report of the commanding general of the eastern department states that on the 3d and 4th, in the district of Tharriba, they attacked the estate Santa Aña de Guiñan, destroying the houses on the coffee plantations Candelavia and Recourfrusa and on the estate San Lejandre. The Faratl, of Puerto Principe, mentions having seen a supplement to the paper Cuba Libre, published by

Recourfrusa and on the estate San Alejandre. The Farad, of Puerto Principe, mentions having seen a supplement to the paper Cuba Libre, published by the insurgents, which calls upon José Lino, Fernandez Goca, Francisco Socarras Wilson and Juan N. Boza to present themselves within three months to answer the charge of desertion.

Immense numbers of women and children are pouring into Paerto Principe from the insurgent lines, the result of the destruction of crops and houses by the troops.

Following the arrival of the Spanish mail steamer Porto Rico, it was rumored that Francisco Aguilera.

Following the arrival of the Spanish mail steamer Porto Rico, it was rumored that Francisco Aguilera, Cuban Secretary of State, had been captured, having been driven on to the island of Porto Rico in his attempt to escape from this island. The papers stated that the report was brought by the "last passenger" which had come on board the steamer, but it is too manifestly absurd fer behef.

The death of Policurpo Rustaw (colored), a general in the Cuban army, from wounds received in the recent attack on Mayari, is reported.

In the Cinco Villas the Chief Jose Cayetano Santos has been captured, taxen to Clerfuegos, tried and shot, as is the manner of Spaniards, Great fears of the destruction of estates in the Chico Villas are entertained, and troops are being sent thereto from Havana.

Dr. Howard, an American physician, residing and practicing in Clentuegos, has been imprisoned in

Dr. Howard, an American physician, residing and practicing in Cientuegos, has been imprisoned in consequence of the indiag of a medicine box in an insurgent camp marked with his name. He states that the box and its contents were such as originally sold by him more than two years ago, and that he knows nothing of it. The matter is in the hands of the American Consul General here, Mr. Biddle, who has brought the matter before Valmaseda and received from him promise of immediate attention thereto. Dr. Howard is related by marriage to German Barrios, recently shot in that city. Commercial letters from Cienfuegos say that all the estates in that jurisdiction are grinding, but the crop will not be as great as in former years, owing to the want of hands and unfavorable weather.

Large numbers of insurgents are making their appearance in Santi Espiritu, influenced, as is: supposed, by the large supply of cattle in that jurisdiction.

Attack on an Insurgent Camp-Evidence of the Laborante's Work-Suicide of a Cuban in Prison.

diction.

As I close this letter I learn a report is current that
Jordan has safely landed near Mayari.

TRINIDAD, Dec. 14, 1870. On the night of the 12th a man named Juan Rodriguez presented himself to the troops outside of this city, stating that he belonged to the insurgent band commanded by the mulatto, José Maria Torrado, from whose encampment, situated two leagues from the city, he had been able to escape. Guided him a force was immediately sent out to attack the encampment, which was situated in the mountains known as Rincon de la Luna. The insurgents were found ready to move at a moment's notice, having doubtless been ren

dered suspicious by the absence of Rodriguez. The dered suspicious by the absence of Rodriguez. The troops came upon an advance guard, who gave the alarm, and on reaching the encampment found no one. A man named José Leonardo Ortega was taken prisoner and shot. There were found in the camp some provisions and other supplies, which indicated that the laborantes in this city and cusilda are in communication with the insurgents and are furnishing them with many necessaries.

On the morning of the 12th was found nung in his cell with a sheet Don Juan de Dios Turino, recently imprisoned for disloyalty in furnishing supplies to the Cubaos in arms.

## THE TOMBS.

Scenes and Causes on the Last Day of the Year.

A N/wel Method of Swindling-Arrest of a Bogus Book Canvasser for Defrauding the Merchants of the City-Highway Robbery-Crime Calendar of 1870.

This assertion was made in the Police Court at the Tombs yesterday morning by a gentleman con-nected with the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, and referred to the wholesale swindling which, for the last three months, has been perpetrated upon the merchants in this city by a young man named George Hughes. George, it appears, has been for a long period employed by Mr. Goulding, a publisher doing business at 132 Nassau street. About three months ago Goulding ascertained that in canvassing for advertisements for his (Goulding's) directory and other books, George had been making a heavy purse for himself. It was the defendant's duty

TO CALL UPON MERCHANTS and others in New York to solicit advertisements for various publications, and, on receiving an order was required to receive the money for it, giving paid. But his employer found that Hughes was not either honest or truthful. George would get bogus receipts without counterparts, and, instead of giving the receipts of the firm, he would give the others and pocket the money. In some cases he which they were intended, but in a great many cases he did not get them in. The consequence was that the parties applied for an explanation from the firm as to the cause of their notices being omitted, and hence the expose.

On the 22d of October, 1870, Mr. Goulding informed George that he had learned from several sources of his roguery, but if he would leave the city the firm would not prosecute him: also on the condition that he should give a list of the firms from whom he had received money.

The defendant agreed to this arrangement, and the next day wrote a letter to the complainant, in

The defendant agreed to this arrangement, and the next day wrote a letter to the complainant, in which

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE SWINDLING

he had been carrying on; thanked Mr. Goulding for the kindness and leniency with which he had viewed the matter, and gave a list of some twenty ifrms from whom he had received moneys, amounting in the aggregate to a considerable sum. Instead of leaving the city, as he had promised, Hughes instituted a system of swindling which to say the least, had the greatest plausibility upon its face. He obtained a number of faise receipts, and, knowing that goulding would issue a book at a certain time, and availing himself of the connection helpad formed while in the latter's employ, went round to the various merchants and shipping and insurance offices where he was known soliciting advertisements. As the book was not to appear for a considerable time he had ample oppertunity for making a great many calls before it could possibly be discovered that he was defrauding all these people, as no question could arise until the book was puolished. Two days ago, however, he was caught, though then only by an accident Calling at the office of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Coupany, he at once received an advertisement and the money to pay for it. No sooner had be gone from the office in the service of the company that a similar advertisement had been sent to Mr. Goulding's office and paid for, for which a totally

DIFFERENT RECEIPT WAS PRODUCED.

On arriving at the publisher's office, Mr. Osborn described the man so minutely that Mr. Goulding at once recognized his former cauvasser, Hughes, Mr. Osborn wrote to a morning paper and detailed the appearance of the man, and as soon as this appearance of the man, and as soon as this appearance of the man, and as soon as this appearance of the man, and as soon as this appeared a great number of merchants wrote to the publisher, stating they had also been victimized by a man answering exactly to that description. Seeing Hughes in a lager saloon in Beckman str

complainant could not see the force of his pleading. He was held in \$3.000 hall to answer.

William Anderson, a gay-looking individual, who is now held in the House of Detention, made an affidavit to the 'court, charging a repulsive, squinting man, named James Gaerin, of 29% Cherry street, with having knocked him down in the public highway and stealing from his person money to the amount of sixty dollars. William did not say that he was sober on Friday evening, when the robbery took place, but the inference is that if he had been so it would have been difficult for the prisoner to have accomplished such a feat by himself. When arrested the prisoner was greatly confused, and had in his possession some of the property, including, a knife, keys, &c., all of which he had taken from a pocket in complainant's pantaloons.

The Judge said that this was a most unfortunate affair for the complainant, inasmuch as he had lost nearly all the money he had; on the other hand he looked upon the prisoner as a hard, cowardly character, and would not take less than \$3.000 bail. As Gaerin could not produce such an amount he was led to a cell until the City Judge should cail for him to give an account of himself.

Calendar of Crime of the Court of Special Sessions for 1870.

The Court of Special Sessions was occupied yester-

day morning by the usual motley crowd, consisting of the parties who figure frequently upon the calendar of the court. The calendar of yesterday contained thirty-seven cases, but they were all of a light cha racter, being principally for alleged cases of assault and battery and petty larceny, a great number of which were disposed of by Judge Shandley by ac-quitting the offenders. The following is the list of the business got through during the year which yesterday:—
DISPOSED OF BY THE COURT OF SPECIAL
EESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Crimes.	Convicted	Acquitted	Discharged, no Witnesses Appearing, &c.
Petit larceny Assault and battery Disorderly house. Violating health laws Crucity to animals. False pretences. Carrying burglars' tools.	1,006 15 40 219 11	194 217 8 3 20 1	452 1,019 16 3 24
Pickpockets. Other misdemeanors Total	15 95	18	1,573
Sent to General Sessions  Total cases disposed of Sent to the Penitentiary—Males Females		. 1,28	50 5,336 57—1,582 83— 311 66 1— 87

#### FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

A Jump Into the Jawn of Death-Cut to Pieces on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at the Roseville junction of the Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroads. Mr. William Ashley, a master carpenter, residing in Bloomfield, was journeying to his home to spend his "New Year's" with his family, and in so doing took the wrong train-the twenty minutes past four South Orange, instead of the Bloomfield accommodation. At Roseville Junction he discovered his mistake, and, rushing out on the platform jumped off. He rolled under the wheels

LITER ALLY CUT TO PIECES. The body was frightfully cut up and the skull crushed in. Both legs were broken and the right arm. The ribs suffered also. The County Physician was at once notified, and, on a careful examination of the facts, arrived at the conclusion that deceased was only to blame himself. The body was given in charge of his relatives. Poor Ashley had only recently returned from the South, where he had purchased a farm and intended to remove to it in the spring.

#### THE WEATHER ON MONNT WASHINGTON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870. Observations taken at seven P.M .: - Barometer, 23.221; change, minus 123. Thermometer, 6 deg. above zero; change, plus 1 deg. Relative humidity, 87. Wind, SW. Velocity of wind, forty-six miles per hour. Dense clouds on the mountain. Messrs. Clough and Kimbali went two miles down the mounclough and kimban went two innes down the moun-tain, and found travelling very dangerous on account of the key state of the snow, in some places sliding a distance of one hundred feet before they could recover their footbold. They found the weather clear and pleasant below, and returned in safety, although much exhausted.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach this evening in the Broadway Tabernacle church on "The Hand of God

Seen in the Snaking of Nations." Rev. Fred Evans will preach in the Central Baptist church, Forty-second street, this morning on "Reli-

gious Education of the Young." Rev. Dr. McVickar will preach this morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Light.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach this evening in the Church of Our Saviour on "A Mistake Somewhere." At the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Rev Dr. Krotel preaches morning and

Rev. A. C. Wedekind preaches morning and evenng in the English Lutheran Church of St. James. Rev. J. J. Orvis preaches this morning and afternoon in the Presbyterian church, West Twenty-sec-

evening in the Plymouth Baptist church. "Common schools are a Support to Freedom" will be the sub-"The Existence of God and His Relations with

Men" will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Hepworth's discourse this morning, and "A Happy New Year" the evening sermon. Rev. Dr. Mergan will preach in St. Thomas

Rev. Dr. Carter will preach in St. Peter's church. West Twentieth street, this evening,

At Zion church full festival services will be norping and evening.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, having returned from his visit to Piorida, will resume preaching to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It being New Year's Day the sermon will be suited to the day. Half-past en o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Rev. C. S. Robinson, pastor elect, will preach in the Eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street,

"The Evangelization of the World" will be the subject of Rev. James Kennedy's discourse this evening in the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Services also in the morning and afternoon.

and evening in the New England Congregational church.

salist church, will preach in Plimpton building:—"A Sermon for the New Year—Life a Tale."

Rev. C. S. Harrower preaches this morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. At St. Thomas' church, Fifth avenue, services this

The new church of St. Ann will be dedicated at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of

Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Reformation this morning and evening. The Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue,

will be opened for divine services this morning and the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets on "The Universalist Idea of Resurrection."

Mrs. Fannie O. Hyzer, of Baltimore, will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists in Apollo Hall this morning and evening.

Religious Exodus from Alaska.

A telegraphic despatch from Victoria (British Columbia) to the Russian Consul in San Francisco has been received in the latter city, stating that the steamer Newbern had arrived there, and among the passengers were Arch Priest Cedroebanski, Chief of the Consistory; the deacons, cheir, holy vestry and entire craft of the Russian Greek Church at Sitka. This body of church officials, upon arrival here, will report to Bishop John, the chief ecclesiastical au-Coast, and will be added to the Church d guitaries already here. A new cathedral is about to be erected, and when completed the services of the Russian Greek Church will be conducted within its walls with all the pomp and solemnity for which it is remarkable.

Methodist Episcopal Church. for 1870 are as follows:-

		Increase
	1870.	over 1869.
Travelling preachers	9,193	363
Local preachers	11,404	1,064
Total preachers	21,234	2.064
Members in full connection.	1,173,099	58,387
Members on probation	194,035	9,809
Total members	1,367,134	68,196
Number of churches	13,373	1,325
Number of parsonages	4.179	211
Value of church edifices	\$52,614,591	\$5,361,524
Value of parsonages		\$431,283
Number of Sunday schools	16,912	518
Sunday school teachers	189,412	4,816
Sunday school scholars	1:221.398	. 41,400
The Southern Conferences	attached to 1	his Church
number 156,415-an increase	e of 10,000.	The total
number of members in the	German Co	nierence is

37,619; in the for Liberta), 43,268. Bereavement-Death of the Rev. Albert

the four colored Conferences (including

Barnes.
The daily papers have contained accounts of the demise of this eminent divine. This melancholy event occurred in the city of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, December 24. He was aged seventy-two years. He had walked a considerable distance, accompanied by his gaughter, on a visit of condolence to a bereaved family, and had hardly taken his seat in the house when he suddenly complained of a difficulty in breathing, threw his head back, and soon expired, apparently without any pain. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart dis

soon expired, apparently without any pain. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. Barnes was a native of Rome, N. Y., born becember 1, 1798, graduated at Hamilton College in 1820, and at Princeton Seminary in 1824. He was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825, when he began his great life-work of preparing Scripture commentaries for the aid of Sunday schools. In 1830 he was called to the First church of Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his diligent and nonorable life, only giving over the responsible charge of the church to a colleague two years ago.

The first ten years of his service in Philadelphia was a time of general revival in religion, into which

church to a colleague two years ago.

The first ten years of his service in Philadelphia was a time of general revival in religion, into which he entered with his whole soul. In analyzing the methods of presenting Divine truth most lavorable to revivals he adopted views of theology decidedly in narmeny with those prevaing in New England, which were objected to by the more rigid Presbyterians, who, under the lead of Dr. Junkin, commenced a prosecution against him for heresy advanced in his book on Atonement. The case was carried by appeal from the Presbytery to the Synod of Philadelphia, and thence to the General Assembly, then meeting at Pittsburg. Here the sentence of suspension was reversed, and he returned to his work, after an endered with great patience for the sake of Church order. This prosecution had much to do with the division of the Presbyterian Church, and it was a high satisfaction to Mr. Barnes that he lived to take part in the reunion, and to be welcomed to the fellowship of those from whom he had been causelessly separated for above thirty years, without any humiliating concessions or changes on either part.

In addition to his "Commentaries" and several important religious works he wrote much for periodicals.

Religious Notes-General and Personal. Exit 1870 and Theodore Tilton from the Independent. Enter 1871 and Henry C. Bowen as editor publisher and proprietor of the Indep ndent. A story is reported that the Italian government is

disposed to give the old Roman Pantheon, now called the Church of the Holy Mary and the Martyrs, to the Protestants for their worship. The old legend of this church is that Pope Boniface IV. received from the Emperor Phoc as permission (the Pope was then subject to the Emperor) to transform the Pan theon into a church, but that the Roman people refused to enter it. To conquer their repugnance be had two hundred wagonfuls of the bones of martyrs carried into the basillica and worked into its pavement, which he then dedicated to the Virgin. Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, warned his ciergy not to Bisnop Bedeel, of Ohlo, warned his ciergy not to unite with other denominations in union services on Thanksgiving day, and we suppose the same will hold good for Christmas. He said:—"Our Church has appointed a special service to be used on Thanksgiving day. It is the duty of the clergy to employ that service, and no other; and should any ciergy man be absent from his post on that day it is the privilege of the people to meet in their own church without him, appending a lay reader for the time."

Since 1846 the Presbyterian churches in New York have increased from 26, with 10,474 members, to 41, with 15,809 members. During this time 17 charches have died out or been amalgamated with others. Of these last 7 were "free" churches.

The "Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior" has been practically an anythery of the American

has been practically an auxiliary of the American Board. The Presbyterian ladies of Chicago and vicinity have just left it to form an organization auxiliary to their own board.

The Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society reports the receipt of \$82.719 last year, of which \$14.000

were paid by freedmen to support the schoels. The society has fifty-two primary schools, seven normal schools and solleges, 110 teachers and 10,000 pupils in day schools. The Washburne will case has been submitted to referees. The Bible Society and Mrs. Washburne each choose one, who will choose a third.

The Methodist Book Concern has a capital of \$1,458,675. It was founded in 1789 on a capital of \$690, loaned by a Methodist preacher.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., has been enjoying such a revival as it has never before experienced.

Rev. A. G. Wylle, of Duanesburg, N. Y., is under-stood to have accepted the call to the congregation which worships in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, and which is suing for the property of the First Re-formed Protestant church.

The one hundredth anniversary of the ordination of Bishop White, the first Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, was celebrated in Philadelphia December 23. Bishops Smith and McIlvaine were consecrated by him and eighteen men are living whom he ordained either as priest or deacon.

The last Religious Heraid says that at the united service of Methodist and Congregational churches, Fair Haven, on Thanksgiving day, the choir was led by five original choristers, running back to 1829, aged eighty, seventy-three, sixty-line, sixty-two and sixty-one years. The music consisted of such old tunes as "Denmark," "Bridgewater," "New Jerusalem," "Majesty," &c.

The Central Congregational church in Brooklyn (late Mr. French's) have called Rev. Dr. Schwier, of San Francisco, and it is not doubted that the society will concur and offer him a salary of \$6,000 and a parsonage. The Springfield street church, Boston, has also called Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., of Philadelphia, at a salary of \$6,000.

A movement is on foot to establish in New York city a Presbyterian church in connection with the Southern General Assembly.

Southern General Assembly.

Next Tuesday, January 3, being the seventh annewersary of the death of the late Archbisnop Hughes, a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedrai, at half-past ten A. M., for the repose of his soul and the souls of all me deceased prelates of the diocese.

ceased prelates of the diocese.

According to the recommendation of the Evangelical Alifance, the annual reunion of the Evangelical Califance, the annual reunion of the Evangelical churches of Williamsburg will take place in the New England Congregational church, South Ninth street, from four to five o'clock P. M. each day of the present week, commencing on Tuesday, the 3d. The objects, according to the programme, will be:—Tuessiay—For nations, all in authority, soldiers, sallors, sufferers by war, and for the blessing of peace. Wednesday—Sunday school children, seminaries of learning and raising laborers in Christ's vineyard. Thursday—Processed Christians, for charity, communion of saints, and co-peration in all good words and works. Friday—Religious publications, the Word of God, editors and authors and removal of hindrances, Saturday—Christian missions and the conversion of the world.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

The following regord will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

The police report 1.430 arrests during the last

the Nathan murder which appeared in a certain morning paper yesterday.

sick with the fever, was found in the street last night and sent to Bellevue Hospital. The Board of Police Commissioners Vesterday re

moved George Sheldon, Chief Clerk to Fire Marshal McSpedon and appointed william H. De Camp in A slight fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 236 West Thirty-third street, occupied

building fifty dollars. Insured. Margaret Ayres, forty-four years of age, whose residence had been at No. 205 West Twentieth street, was found last evening sick and destitute, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

by Joseph Stern. Damage to clothing \$150 and to

received during the past week 217 complaints of violations of corporation ordinances, 124 of which have been settled and the remainder referred. The man drowned on Thursday last has been

Mr. Cardozo, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordinances

recognized as James McCullum. While engaged in hauling a canal boat into the dock foot of Nine-teenth street, East river, he accidentally fell over board. Mr. James Donahoe, Superintendent of the Free

Labor Bureau, and deputy champion hoister of banners, was last evening presented with a magnificent pair of sleeve buttons, valued at \$250, by his subor-dinates. Marshal Hart, the Chief of the License Burean,

Second hand dealer, 1; express wagons, 7; venders, 16; carts and cartmen, 9; porters, 3; drivers, 74. Total, 110. Amount received, \$129.85. home is at 181 Hudson street, was knocked down by a stage last evening at the corner of Broadway and

issued the following licenses during the past week:-

Chambers street. He received severe contusions in the abdomen, and was taken to Park Hospital. A man, supposed to be Warren P. Crandall, of 143 East Sixty-second street, from papers found in his possession, and who is about thirty-five years of

age and five feet seven inches in height, last evening feel off a railing at 291 Broadway and received se-vere injuries, rendering him insensible. He was conveyed to Park Hospital. A fair in aid of the Monastery of West Hoboken will open to-morrow and be continued on Tuesday and Wednesday in Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. A valuable assortment of goods will be offered, and each evening an elegant entertainment is to be provided. Articles suitable for New Year's gifts form an especial attraction.

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending December 31:-Number of males applied for employment, 102; females, 487; male help required, 68; female, 467; situations procured for 59 males and 444 females. Total number of situations procured for the week ending December 31, 563.

On Friday night three burglars entered the house of the Rev. Dr. Burtsell (pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, in Second avenue), in Twenty-first street, near Second avenue, and took away fifty-five dollars' worth of jewelry, belonging to Miss Dorothea burtsell, a sister of the priest. One of the racals, named Caleb Gunner, was arrested, and upon being arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court was held to answer.

In response to the notification of their nomination as trustees of the Tweed Testimonial Fund, sent in the morning, acceptances were received at the the morning, acceptances were received at the Oriental Club last evening from the following gentlemen:—Judge Cardozo, Police Commissioner Smith, Sneriff O'Brien, Senators Creamer and Genet, County Clerk Charles E. Loew, Colonel Walter W. Price, Coroner Patrick H. Keenan, Assistant Aldermen Michael Healy and Eugeae Durnin, ex-Assemblyman and next Senator Joseph A. Lyons, Judges Scott and Fowler, Charles H. Hall, Secretary of the Americus Club; Charles Gausmann and Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell. man Timothy J. Campbell.

Thirty-five prisoners, who had been held for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were dis-charged by Judge Hogan yesterday, as his last act of mercy for the year 1870. They were all brought or the year 1870. They were all brought up to the court room at about twelve o'clock, and after answering to their names the Judge stated that they were at liberty to go where they chose to eat a New Year's dinner with their friends, at the same time advising them to accept the experience of the past as a guide and a beacon in the future to warn them off the shoats of intemperance and crime. They all thanked his Honor and withdrew, evidently greatly pleased at the magistrate's elemency.

Fire Marshal McSpegon reports thirty-five fires for the week ending at noon, December 31. The esti-mated loss is \$69,980. Amount of insurance, \$210,300. The causes were as follows:-Accidental, \$210,300. The causes were as follows:—Accidental, candle set fire to paper, 1; accidental, segar thrown among sawdust, 1; defective heating arrangements, 7; defective chamneys, 3; children playing with fire, 1; carelessuess of occupants and employes with matches, candles, pipes, cigars, &c., 9; gashght set pre to window currain, 1; hot coals from stove, 1; incendiary, 1; kerosene, breaking of lamp, 1; maheious mischief, 2; overheated stoves, 3; stovepipe set fire to roof, 1; not ascertained, 3. Six persons were arrested for aron during the week, of which five were honorably discharged and one fully committed. Average loss per fire, 2,199 45.

### THE NATION'S ORPHANS.

The Fair As It Appeared Last Night.

The Principal Articles to be Raffled For Next Week-A Fight Between General Grant, James Fisk, Jr., General Shaler and General Grafulla-Another Project to Swell the Fund.

Amid the blaze from a thousand gas jets, whose ejected lights create the most beautiful prismation colors on the myriad of glass ornaments and crystal your image, turn any way you may, the lovely tints of light and shade that are brought into existence by the delicate combination of colors emanating from the thousand and one articles by which you are surrounded on entering the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, one is irresistibly led to the conclusion that the fancy bazaar in aid of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans is a

MOST BRILLIANT AND ELABORATE APPAIR.

The tables are so plentifully stocked with an array of vases, trinkets, articles of art and utility, that the least interested Hebrew of London and Amsterdam might look upon them with feelings of envious delight. And, notwithstanding the number of articles that have already been disposed of to private persons, who, being unable, either from the distance or the difficulty of attending a second time, have carried off little things as mementoes of the great effort made to provide for the nation's orphaus, still the stock appears as arge as ever, so liberally and enthusiastically has the public responded to the appeal for assistance. Besides this, the same

CHARMING, ENSNARING, MONEY-HUNTING YOUNG LADIES
are dispersed throughout the building, and by the

din of their united appeals of "Do take a chance," "You won't miss it," &c., give the fair an exciting and interes ing aspect. In fact, it may be doubted if these handsome, voluntary saleswomen allow many persons to pass out of the doors until their supplies of greenbacks are when they entered. So far as could be seen last night from the immense crowd that thronged every part of the halls the public still retains its interest in this most laudable object.

Nothing can be more impressive than a stroif among the stalls for an hour. The cleanliness and order of the articles, and the earnestness and energy of the attendants are really remarkable, when the scale of the undertaking is taken into consider-

the scale of the addertasing is taken into consider-ation.

It was intended by the committee that the raffling should commence last evening and the fair to be closed before the chimes of midnight ushered in an-other year, but the raffling has been deferred until Tuesday, wednesday and Thursday evenings next, when all the fair attendants will take their places, TRUE STENTORIAN AUCTIONEER STYLE

TRUE STENTORIAN AUCTIONEER STYLE
dispose of everything to the "highest bidder."
Among the valuables to be sold are a number of
splendid oil and color paintings donated by some of
the best American artists, all of which are to be
raided off in one grand distribution. The picture
prizes are thirty-three in number, and valued in the
aggregate at \$3.30. Three of these paintings are
really magnificent, and will doubtless realize a
handsome sum in aid of the funds. The first is
Guy's

handsome sum in aid of the funds. The first is Guy's

WRECK ON THE COAST OF NORWAY
in winter, ten feet by about eight feet; the next in importance is a beautifully finished landscape by Hubbard, and the third is "A Peaceful Night," by Smith, delightfully executed.

Another article that is greatly admired by the male visitors, and which is to be made a specialty, is A GORGEOUSLY MOUNTED FIFE bearing the most perfect specimen of workmanship that could possibly be imagined. An immense number of chances have already been taken on this article, and it is expected that a desperate struggle will be made to secure it. Certainly the pessessor of such an article may well feel proud of so excellent a memento of the Orphans' Fair. The greatight, however, on Wednesday night will be ever THE MAGNIFICENT SWORD and gold knob attached to it. This is a perfect specimen of art and is to be voted for. At present the voter has one of four for whom he may register his vote and pay his dollars. The first in order is General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States; the second, James Fisk, Jr.; the third, General Shaler and the fourth is General Grafulla. The chances are two dollars each, and up to eight o'clock last evening GENERAL SHALER STOOD FIRST

O'clock last evening
GENERAL SHALER STOOD FIRST
on the list, the President being next in point of
numbers. Judging from the signatures General
Shaler is a great favorite with the ladies, and is in
a fair way of securing this elegant testimonial of

Every article is to be sold, and it is expected that a most interesting and exciting scene will be pre-sented on the auction nights. There is also to be a

grand prize radie of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
In aid of this fund. There will be a thousand
chances, at ten dollars each. The articles are now
on view at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway,
who is also the treasurer of the fair. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, are to act in concert with him in this matter, and the distribu-tion is: or take place as soon as the lists are filled, of which due notice will be given to the subscribers:—

Committee of Management.

Commissioner Henry Smith, Mr. John McB. Davidson, Commissioner Owen W. Brennan, Thomas C. Fields, General H. A. Barnum and Mr. William R. Travers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The following is a list of members of the Senata and Assembly .or the State of New York for 1871:-Senators.

District.

1 - Samuel H. Frost, Richmond, Richmond county.
2 - Jas. F. Pierce, Brooklyn, Aings county.
3 - Henry C. Murphy, Brooklyn, Aings county.
4 - Wm. M. Tweed, New York.
5 - Michael Norion, New York.
6 - Toomas J. Creamer, New York.
7 - John J. Bradiey, New York.
8 - Henry W. Genet, New York.
9 - Wm. Cauldwell, Morrisania, Westchester county,
10 - Wm. M. Graham, Middletown, Orange county,
11 - Geo. Morgan, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county,
12 - Francis S. Thayer, Troy, Renssieaer county,
13 - A. Bieecker Banks, Albany, Albany county,
14 - Jacob Hardenbergh, Kingston, Ulsier county,
16 - Christopher F. Norton, Flattaburg, Chnton county,
17 - Abrabam X. Parker, Potsdam, St. Lawrence county,
18 - Norris Winslow, Watertown, Jefferson county,
19 - George H. Saniord, Onelda, Onelda county,
20 - Augustins R. Elwood, Richfeld Springs, Otsego county
21 - William H. Brand, Leonardsville, Madison county,
22 - John T. Hubbard, Jr., Norwich, Chenango county,
23 - John T. Hubbard, Jr., Norwich, Chenango county,
24 - Orlow W. Chapinan, Hinghamton, Broome county,
25 - William B. Woodin, Auburn, Cayuga county,
26 - Abrabam V. Harpending, Penn Yan, Yates county,
27 - Thodore L. Miniere, Havana, Schuyler county,
28 - Jarvis Lord, Pitteford, Monree county,
29 - George Bowen, Batavia, Genesee county,
29 - George Hosen, Batavia, Genesee county,
21 - Loren L. Lewis, Buffalo, Eric county,
27 - Fifteenth district vacant by reason of death of Senat Isaah Blood.

Assembly.

Assembly.

Name.
County.
Rebut C. Blackall, Albany.
Robt C. Blackall, Albany.
Wm. D. Murphy, Albany.
Wm. D. Bunderlin, Albany.
Wm. D. Bunderlin, Albany.
Wm. M. Elv, Broome.
S. C. Green, Cattaraugus.
C. V. B. Barse, Cattaraugus.
B. H. Hewitt, Cayuga.
Chas H. Curtis, Cayuga.
M. P. Benna, Chantanqua.
D. B. Hill, Chemung.
A. Shepardson, Chenango.
S. M. Weed, Clinton.
H. S. Randall, Certland.
Benj. Ray, Columbia.
A. Boit, Delaware.
J. H. Graham, Delaware.
J. H. Bransom, Erie.
John Howell, Erie.
John M. Wilsey, Erie.
G. H. Delano, Essex.
Jas. A. Seeverg.
Delaw.
J. Graham, Delaware.
J. H. Graham, Olawaga.
Gustavus Sniper, Onondaga.
Gustavus Sniper, Onondaga. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Ozwego.
Aired Chamberlan, Otaego.
Aired Chamberlan, Otaego.
Aired Chamberlan, Otaego.
Aires Drew, Putnam.
L. Bradford Prince, Queens.
John L. Flang, Rensselaer.
Horace E. Gilford, Rensselaer.
Horace E. Gilford, Rensselaer.
John Decker, Richmond.
James M. Nelson, Rockland.
6. M. Gleason, St. Lawrence.
D. S. Lynd, St. Lawrence,
Wm. Bradford, St. Lawrence,
lsaish Fuller, Saratoga.
Joseph W. Hill, Saratoga.
6. Baucken, Schenectady.
S. Sweet, Schoharfe. Joseph W. Hill, Sarato G. Baucken, Schenecta S. Sweet, Schoharle, W. C. Coon, Schuyler. S. R. Ten Eyok, Senecta J. G. Bennett, Steuben, A. C. Barney, Steuben, G. F. Carman, Suffock, F. Ruckley, Sullivan, B. B. Bignail, Tioga, Thomas F. Conselves, Kings, Jonn G. Jacobs, kings, Joseph Paybud, Lewis, Rich'd Joinson, Livingston, Davist L. Piek, Madison, Lenart F. Kilbarn, Medison, Romar F. Kilbarn, Medison, Wolney P. Brown, Morroe, leorye D. Lord, Monroe, V. Wagner, Monroe, J. M. Wagner, Monroe, J. M.